



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 15, 1921

THE TEST
WAGE THEORIES
WHITE STRIKE IN ITALY
SAN FRANCISCO'S PREDICAMENT
THE OPEN SHOPPER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 305, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 113 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 163—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 68—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 433—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 374 Monadnock Building.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 31—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921

No. 24

The Test

By W. A. Logan

All of organized labor is going through a crisis. Without exception, every local union, every central body and every national organization is feeling the effect of it. Every strand and fiber of the labor movement is being put to the test. The final outcome will demonstrate whether or not the organizations of the workers can weather the storm and it will also provide a most accurate estimate of the real advance made by labor since the last crisis.

Almost any old tub can sail on a smooth sea, but it takes a real ship to stand the buffeting of heavy seas without springing a leak.

Any bunch of dubs can sail a ship in fair weather, under smiling skies, but it takes real sailors, with backbone and courage to bring the ship safely into the harbor, when the gale blows like a hurricane and she is headed for the rocks. With the ship sprung a leak, every man at the pumps and the rocks ahead, things may look dark and there may be cursing and grumbling, but the real men stick to their task and stand by one another.

Labor may face a crisis, but it is also undergoing a thorough house-cleaning. We are going to find out how many real, courageous stickers have been added to the ranks of labor since the last crisis. We are going to find out how many there are, who fail to measure up to the real standard of courage, intelligence and perseverance. We are going to be able to count those who are loyal and true to their obligations and separate them from those who merely joined the union for selfish motives, only to drop out when put to a real test.

We have just passed through an era of great prosperity. Work was plentiful, wages were high and jobs easy to get. Workers, both organized and unorganized, were independent and courage ran high. Under such circumstances it was easy to join unions, make demands, quit one job and go to another, or declare strikes. What did the employers do under these circumstances? Did they give up in despair? Did they drop out of their manufacturers' associations? Did they lay down and quit? Of course they did not do any of these things. They kept their organizations together, for they knew that sooner or later that economic conditions would change and that a time would come when the situation would turn in their favor. They fought whenever and wherever they could. Sometimes they gave in and granted the demands made upon them without making any fight. At other times they gave in after long and bitter battles, but at all times they kept their organizations and made plans for another day.

And now the economic situation has changed. Times are hard, jobs are scarce, thousands are walking the streets looking for any kind of a job and what do you find many workers doing? Where are the brave fighters of yesterday? Where are those who were always loudest in their demands for radical, drastic action? How are they meeting the test?

The answer to these questions will show us just where the labor movement is today and where it will be tomorrow. It will show us our real strength and the real quality of those who make up our movement.

Those who have a real understanding of the

age long struggles of the workers are standing firmly by their unions, for they know that the workers have had to go through many such critical periods in the past and that they will pass through many more in the future. They know that the upward struggle of the workers is one that will last as long as mankind inhabits the earth, for the aim of humanity is to advance upward and ever upward.

To them a crisis of this kind is only one of the mile-stones with which progress is measured. It is only one of the tests that eliminate the weak and unfit, and out of which is developed the staunch material from which real, permanent, fighting organizations are made.

Some have deserted because they know no better, because they do not understand, because they are not union-conscious; but they will learn in the school of hard knocks and from the experiences they are now having.

Others have deserted because they are weak, because they are tired of the struggle and because they have lost hope. With them a reaction has set in and, for the time being, they are willing to take things as they are and submit without further struggle. They will develop strength and regain hope and recover from the reaction, for in the final analysis the reaction will become monotonous and they will discover that submission only calls for more and more submission and that in the end they will become slaves unless they develop strength and hope and resume their places in the ranks.

A few may try to curry favor with the employers in the vain hope that they will be given positions that will make them secure from all further worry over economic problems. Theirs is a vain hope, for they will wake up eventually to find that they have only been used—used as a shoe-rag to be cast aside.

Labor is going to meet the test and come through with a larger army of tried and true workers than ever before. Marking time is the order of the day now, but the advance will be certain and sure when the order to march forward is given.

SAN JOSE GETS STATE CONVENTION.

The State Federation of Labor will hold its next convention at San Jose in October, according to the decision of the executive council of the Federation in quarterly session Sunday.

The report of Secretary Paul Scharrenberg on the labor records of Senators and Assemblymen at the last session of the State Legislature was approved by the council. Ten Senators and Assemblymen are placed in "Group 1" by the report as having voted favorably on all labor measures. They are:

Senators V. J. Canepa, J. J. Crowley, L. J. Flaherty, all of San Francisco; Thomas Ingram, Grass Valley, and Herbert Slater of Santa Rosa; Assemblymen Miss Esto Broughton of Modesto, J. F. Burns, W. B. Hornblower and H. F. Morrison of San Francisco, and P. G. West of Sacramento.

Daniel C. Murphy, it was also announced, will retire as president of the State Federation at the next convention.

OPPOSE CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Steps will be taken by the California State Federation of Labor to block the proposed action of the Federal Government to permit Chinese coolies to enter the Hawaiian Islands under bonds to work on plantations.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, has received from Congressman John I. Nolan a telegram stating that the House Immigration Committee had reported favorably upon a resolution to permit Chinese coolies to enter the islands.

Labor will oppose this step as a menace to white labor. Scharrenberg contends white labor should be given work on the island plantations or at least that negroes be employed, as the importation of Chinese labor under the bond system will gradually develop into a system of slavery.

PART-TIME SCHOOLS.

One of the most progressive of the recent movements in compulsory education has been the passage by many states of continuation school laws, which afford a child who has left school for employment opportunity for further education by providing part-time compulsory schooling for a specified number of hours each week. Some of these laws apply also to unemployed children or to children who are no longer subject to day-school attendance requirements. A brief analysis of the continuation and evening school laws of each state, as well as those prescribing day-school attendance, is shown in a chart recently issued by the U. S. Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau, entitled "State Compulsory School Attendance Standards Affecting the Employment of Minors, January 1, 1921."

This chart shows that 22 states now have compulsory provisions for continuation school attendance. In three of these states, however, the establishment of such schools is not compulsory, and in one, the school authorities are merely empowered, not compelled, to establish part-time schools and to require attendance. The age limit to which the compulsory attendance provisions apply varies, ten states requiring attendance up to 18 years of age, one state up to 17, and eleven states up to 16. The amount of attendance is from four to eight hours weekly; the laws of each state either specify or imply that this period shall be counted as part of the child's legal working hours.

In eight states, the law permits no exemptions; in the other states, the exemptions vary, three excusing a child who has completed the eighth grade.

Only 12 states now provide for evening school attendance, the progress which has been made in day and continuation school laws having obviated this need to a great extent, at least for children under 16. In most of these states, the law covers only minors over 16 who can not speak, read, or write English with specified proficiency, in one state applying to aliens only. As in the continuation school laws, the attendance requirement varies, some states having only a general requirement of "regular attendance," others specifying an attendance of from four to eight hours weekly.

WAGE THEORIES.

By Matthew Woll.

There have been six main reasons presented thus far to the law of laws governing wages. They are substantially as follows:

The wage fund theory, suggested by Adam Smith and developed by his followers, as originally stated is that wages, like everything else, are governed by supply and demand, and in the aggregate depend on the proportion of laborers to the capital available for employing labor, this capital being denominated a "wage fund."

This wage fund theory naturally leads to and did historically lead to the German socialist theory of the iron law of wages. According to this theory, wages under competition can never be higher than that which will just support the laborer and enable him to renew his kind. The German socialists claimed that under the intense struggle to live, the laborer could not be sufficiently educated, and that the only way was to stop competition and introduce socialism which would lead to education rather than depend on education to lead to socialism.

But now a new theory arose. The theory that production furnishes the true measure of wages. The theory argues that the wage-fund theory and its socialistic corollary are wholly false and that wages depend upon the productivity of labor. Wages, it says, are not dependent upon capital, because men without capital can and often do employ labor, provided they know that the laborers employed will produce enough value to enable them to pay the laborer out of the product and have a balance for the employer. Again the employer may borrow capital, and out of the product of labor he can pay for the capital borrowed, the labor themselves, and leave a profit for himself.

But some critics urge, wages do not necessarily rise and fall with production, but are often lowest when production is highest because a so-called overproduction discharges laborers and materially lowers their income. Hence a new theory, that wages depend upon the standard of living. This theory argues that wages depend upon what the working man considers the lowest level upon which he can live. Competition it argues, can reduce wages to the lowest limit he will work for, because he will then starve rather than work, or so strenuously organize a strike that wages will have to rise.

Again other critics say that wages do not so much depend on the standard of living as the standard of living depends on the wages men can secure. Another theory is therefore presented, namely, Henry George's theory of wages. Wages cannot be lower, he says, than men can get by working for themselves without paying rent, because men prefer to work for themselves, and will

only work for an employer provided he will pay more than they get by working for themselves.

We come now to the last general theory which has been propounded, the theory that wages depend, as in any other case of value, on the marginal or fiscal value of the laborer. This theory is rather a way of looking at things than the statement of a definite law. It simply states that no definite law of wages can be laid down. Each worker will get what his labor is worth to the employer at the time his wage is decided upon.

All of the foregoing laws of wages contain elements of truth. Thus the wage theory has some truth. The socialist theory has some. So with all theories. The standard of living, the margin of production, the productivity of labor, do all affect wages. Wages are the resultant of many economic forces. This seems today all that economists can say. Trade unionism on the other hand is not so much concerned in propounding theories. It actually and constantly raises wages, lessens the working hours and improves the conditions of work and thus far has not been greatly concerned by what theory or combination of theories these ends have been obtained.

WILL PROFITEERS ESCAPE?

Max Danish, managing editor of Justice, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has his "doots" about the success of a resolution by Congressman Beck, which calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to publish the names of war profiteers.

"It does not require a great amount of sagacity to predict the fate of this resolution," writes the labor editor. "It will, very likely, never come up for discussion. Should it ever reach that stage, it will, of course, be overwhelmingly defeated on the ground of 'general public interest.' And should the impossible happen, and it is adopted, we can safely wager that no 'reputable' newspaper will take any particular pains to publish such a list, as it might include a goodly sprinkling of their advertisers, past, present, or future."

CAN'T PROBE COMPANY.

The State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has ruled that the public service commission has no right to inquire into the reasonableness of annual rentals, approximating \$10,000,000, which the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company pays to underlying companies.

The commission insisted that it has the right to know what the company does with its money but the court held that what a public utility does with the money it receives by way of "reasonable return for the service it furnishes" is no concern of the public service commission or the public.

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SAN FRANCISCO

"WHITE STRIKE" IN ITALY.

The Parisian labor paper, *The People*, publishes the following article on the "white strike" among the government employees in Italy:

It is only in name that the white strike is different from what we know here in France under the name of "greve perlee" or the strike with folded arms. It has been in operation since May 30th among the government employees, particularly in the postal and telegraph service.

The organizations of the government employees in Italy are singular in the fact that they embrace not only the ordinary employees in the service but also the higher grades, and among them we find also a great number of those dismissed since June 6th, for instance: Armani, Tarquinio, Bochichio, Guiseppe, Cesaroni, Umberto, d'Astro Arturo, Fornari Gino (Secretary of the Postal Department), Hari Jean, Imperato Jean, Ottolneghi Georges, Sensini (First Secretary of the Public Works), and Spazzolini Joseph (Chief of Post-Offices). I may add that Bocchichio is not only a government employee, but is also a socialist member of the city council of Rome. The number of "yellows" among the Italian government employees is small, and that the white strike was effective on its first day, and included all high and low in the service, from the members of the ministry to the instructors in the postal telegraph department.

As usual the Italian press agencies were full of propaganda against the strikers and contained many falsehoods. Besides the origin of the strike is hardly understood abroad. The truth of the matter is that the Italian government failed to keep its promises. The government employees presented demands for wage scales in keeping with the cost of living that had increased by reason of the lessened value of the Italian lira. Already during the recent elections for legislative representatives there were heard many complaints. To still the discontent Premier Giolitti promised on his honor that the government would grant concessions to the state employees after the elections, which according to all accounts brought overwhelming victory to the candidates of "law and order." Giolitti's promises were not kept but had been discounted by the socialists, who instead of losing fifty per cent lost only ten per cent of their legislative representation.

The government employees commenced to understand that once more had they been deceived by the little fox, wherefore they did not wait very long and started the white strike. It affected at once all the services, including the telegraph office in the royal palace, and like a train of powder it went to Milan, Turin, Genoa, Naples, Florence, Modena, Venice, Cremona, Alexandria, Reggio, Calabria, Messina, etc. Every province joined the strike and every service was paralyzed.

As they were all affiliated to the Italian Confederation of Labor they asked the secretary-general of that body to assume charge, Mr. d'Arragona. Having been assured of the support of the socialist party Mr. d'Arragona proceeded to the office of Mr. Giolitti. Unfortunately when the chief of the bourgeois parties understood that these parties all, including the Popular Catholic Party would oppose the strikers, he undertook, at least temporarily, to rally these heterogeneous elements and assumed a very inflexible and hostile attitude, in the hope of securing the gratitude of the capitalistic chief who on a former occasion, when the workers had taken possession of the workshops, showed the white feather. Everything was therefore done to influence the government employees to give in. Lying statements in the press were used to lower the morale of the strikers, and these were followed by threats and even dismissals in some cases.

The strikers did not back down during these dangerous days, as they felt themselves to be right, and even though at Rome the government

dared in spite of the imperturbable calmness of the employees to occupy with troops the chief offices of the services (except that of the international postal department), the strikers retired in good order and refused to fall into the trap the government had set for them. Avanti (radical paper) raised a vehement protest against government's policy of force, but Giolitti hypocritically replied that he had come in possession of knowledge regarding an attempt at sabotage, wherefore he had been compelled to take measures to prevent the execution of the plans. Of course it is easy to pretend to discover the plans of an enemy that has only intended to use such plans, even though such plans were never conceived. On June 9th Avanti gave assurances that the struggle would last some time. The government showed itself inflexible and hostile by taking steps of a parliamentary nature. For their part the strikers have not showed the least intention or sign of weakness or being tired. At Rome and elsewhere in the principal centers of the country none of the employees have shown any intention of signing the document submitted to them by the government. The news has been spread arduously by the Italian government abroad that the strikers are giving in, but there are very few, even in the country, giving in to the government. The punishment to fall on the heads of the strikers is sufficient to make them determined to stay out and on no pretext accept any overtures until the final victory is won. According to the admission of a bourgeois agency in Rome, in that alone there are over 62,000 registered letters undelivered, which means an enormous amount of ordinary pieces of mail.

ARBITRATION FOR GERMANY.

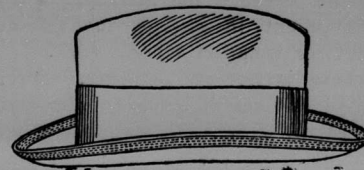
A conciliation and arbitration measure recently introduced in the German Reichstag provides for the establishment of joint conciliation and arbitration commissions composed of employers and workers. These commissions shall include local and regional commissions, and at the head of the organization shall be the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Department (Reichseinstigungsamt). No strike or lockout may be declared before an appeal has been made to a commission. The decision of the commission, however, shall not be binding upon either party, except in public utilities such as gas, electricity or waterworks, and in certain agricultural cases. A strike or lockout may be declared only after a vote has been taken by secret ballot, and by a three-fourths majority of the voters, and this decision may take effect only after a definite interval of time.

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FAMILY DANCE PAVILION**—AT POPULAR PRICES—****LADIES ADMITTED FREE****WINTER GARDEN****SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS**

ARE TEACHERS CITIZENS?

Now from Los Angeles. An educator in the southern metropolis was acknowledged to be efficient and capable, because the principal and assistant superintendent in charge recommended his appointment for vacation school work.

Vacation school is not all pleasure. It calls upon the devoted services of teachers who forego part of a well earned rest; it means special work to bring up students to the normal; and consequently when volunteers of the type of Mr. Clewe present themselves, they are usually greeted with gratitude.

But the Teachers and Schools Committee in Los Angeles at a meeting removed the name of this teacher from the list. Only two members of said committee were present to do the job.

No definite reason was assigned, and the three officials who should have had something to say refuse to go on record, but "pointed out to Mr. Clewe that a body of citizens, of which Mr. Clewe was reported to be member, had indorsed certain members of the Board of Education for re-election and had not indorsed others, and state that this action of the citizens had caused embarrassment to the Board of Education and to the superintendent, and told Mr. Clewe that he must draw his own inference as to the reason for his omission from the list of vacation school teachers, pointing this suggestion for asking what four members of the Board of Education could be expected to vote for his appointment."

The fragment reproduced from the Los Angeles School Journal is contained in a letter from the executive committee of the High School Teachers' Association of Los Angeles to the Board of Education. That committee requests that Mr. Clewe be placed on the vacation list.

Two things strike us in this incident:

Firstly—Teachers are not supposed to think as citizens, even though they are to teach the principles of good citizenship. They must be nonentities, supine, fearful of expressing any opinion which has not been edited or censored by the administration.

Secondly—The High School Teachers' Association in Los Angeles gives the impression of being an independent body, ready to express an opinion clearly, carefully and correctly. They had already opposed the circulation of the B. A. F. literature in the public schools. It takes courage for such a body to tell a board of education what its conduct should be.

In Oakland, Mr. Hunter circulated the B. A. F. pamphlet, but we did not hear a protest from the high school teachers.

The vital point contained in the above incident is very obvious: Shall a teacher feel he has the right to act as a citizen? Has he the right to do so? Will it benefit the community if he does exercise that right?

If, as we are repeatedly told, politics do not control school boards, then the above three questions may be answered in the affirmative. But if politics do control any board of education then it is high time the teachers begin to assert themselves as citizens. That is their duty, their first and last one, to serve their country, their community as citizens. If they fail in the performance of that duty, they can not expect to be respected as teachers.

We hope to hear that justice has been granted Mr. Clewe, and that the Board of Education of Los Angeles will set a fine example to the State.

Household Hints—There are several ways of using baked ham. One of the best is to eat it.

Honey may be used for sweetening almost anything but a traffic cop.

Spaghetti should not be cooked too long. About ten inches is right.

A cold bath will be found more pleasant if made with hot water.—Milwaukee Journal.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE AND PICKET.

Trade unionists in Granite City, Ill., are asking how many times the United States Supreme Court will rehear the case known as American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Central Trades Council.

The right of workers to unite and peacefully picket is put squarely before the court, which has heard the case twice, and now orders that it be fought all over again.

Causes for the suit began in April, 1914, when the company, a New Jersey corporation, operating extensive steel mills in Granite City, Ill., cut wages and refused to arbitrate the question. A strike was ordered, and the Tri-City Central Trades Council assisted the strikers. The company secured a Federal injunction which held that the central body is an "unlawful combination" and that there is no such thing as peaceful picketing. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused to sustain these views, and the company appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The attorneys for the union indicate the far-reaching effect of this case by this statement in their brief:

"If the argument of complainant is logical—operation of plant interfered with because of picketing, gives a property right—then what is to prevent the steel mill from selling the 'property right' it has in its working men to another company?

"The fallacy of such a position is too palpable for further comment. The humanitarian spirit that is prevailing in our nation, and the demand for social justice which has taken hold of the hearts of men and women, declare that the brutal doctrine which held that human labor was a commodity to be bought and sold at the lowest possible market price, as machinery, oil, coal, wheat, flour—and used until its supply is consumed, or its efficiency exhausted, is vicious in morals and unsound in economics."

"They say few men ever really make much money before they're forty. I wonder why?"

"Probably because it takes them about that long to discover the folly of investing in oil stocks and mines and other get-rich-quick schemes."—Detroit Free Press.

LABOR CASES POSTPONED.

Before adjourning for the summer months the United States Supreme Court ordered several labor cases "restored to the docket for re-argument before a full bench" at the October term. These include the Coronado-miners' case, which involves the attempt of employers to seize the funds of a union because of the individual acts of members of that union. The case came up from Arkansas and has been in the courts for seven years. Over \$800,000 in Liberty Bonds owned by the United Mine Workers are held by the court because of judgments against it by lower courts. This case differs from the Danbury haters, in that the latter case rested on the theory that the individuals are responsible. In that case the union's funds were not touched. If the miners lose their case the treasury and property of every union will be at the mercy of employers who can collect three-fold damages under the Sherman anti-trust law for disorders created by their secret agents in the unions.

Other cases postponed are the so-called Granite City picketing case and the Bisbee (Ark.) boycott case. These cases put the question of picketing and boycott squarely before the court.

There is much concern expressed by those out of employment regarding the scarcity of work. Some who have been drawing wages sky high seem to have been less thrifty than some who were far less fortunate. There was a thrift campaign inaugurated about four years ago, at the beginning of this country's entrance into the World War, in which this old prophet of the future advocated thrift in buying War Savings Stamps. Many turned over a new leaf and acted on the advice. They prospered from that day, and find that it has proven a blessing to them. There are many who would begin now, though the big harvest is past. But the fields may still be gleaned. It is never too late, and yet in preparing for the rainy day we should not put it off until it begins to sprinkle.—Middletown (Ohio) News.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

"Factory to Wearer"

YOU
NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,
AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR

*You can buy a complete outfit bearing the
Union Label from*

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SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

THE FREE MARKET.

San Francisco has a free market, for the nth time in its history. This time it is located at the corner of Tenth and Market, and it is run and operated by farmers and fruitgrowers, the very people who should run such an institution. Andrew J. Gallagher and his colleague, J. Ricconi, seem to have a hand in the affair, but just what kind of hand we are unable as yet to find out. In the meantime the place is patronized by housewives and paterfamilias of every description, from the wife of the cobbler to that of the Western addition millionaire, some on foot, and some in limousines. We wish them heartily success. Old general "Delivery," however, is the rascal who already has tried to put a crimp in the business, and some more reliable member of the teaming profession will have to be drafted into service before the institution will become a complete success.

FACTS ABOUT ASBESTOS.

The art of weaving the mineral fiber in asbestos, which is ordinarily indestructible, was rediscovered at a comparatively late period of civilization. Woven asbestos was used in the ancient pyre to preserve the royal ashes. Charlemagne is said to have had a tablecloth made of asbestos and to have cleaned it by throwing it into the fire, which consumed the dirt, thus illustrating in a spectacular manner one of the most valuable properties of this material.

The fiber of the best grade of asbestos is beautiful and silky and has great flexibility, elasticity, and tensile strength, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. It can be spun into thread so fine as to run 225 yards to the ounce, and as it is incombustible as well as a nonconductor of heat and electricity and resists the action of most ordinary acids, its field of use is large. The possible applications of asbestos are far from fully appreciated not only by the general public but by manufacturers who are in search of material for special uses to which asbestos may well be applied. Perhaps it is most generally used to make fireproof cloth for theater curtains. It has been used also for making firemen's clothing. Everywhere in cold countries it is extensively employed for covering furnaces, boilers and pipes to prevent loss of heat. Asbestos is a good insulator.

KEEP COOL.

Sit steady, my lads, don't rock the boat
The sea that we ride runs high,
And over the surface the foam caps float—
A warning of danger nigh.
Charybdis and Scylla we steer between,
The rock and the mad whirlpool,
With breakers the worst we yet have seen—
I beg of you, men, keep cool.

A fatal dart to right or left,
The gallant ship is lost,
And the world of its grandest boast bereft
And into oblivion toss'd.
Shall you lend a hand to save the bark
Or play as a pirate's tool?
The way is rough and the way is dark—
I beg of you, men, keep cool.

Out of the day is born the night
And out of the night, the day;
Ere long in the distance a beacon light
Shall flash o'er the troubled bay.
You who were nourished in Freedom's lap
And trained in Freedom's school,
Should heed no radical thunder clap—
I beg of you, men, keep cool.

W. R. DINEEN.

Some advertising gets by while some gets buyers; some stuff sells while some stays with the seller.

LEAD POISONING.

That workers engaged in certain branches of the pottery trade are seriously and constantly exposed to lead poisoning, chiefly from the lead contained in the glaze, and that this danger can be reduced, provided that certain facilities and methods are altered by the pottery owners, and certain precautions taken by the workers, sums up the findings of a report to the United States Public Health Service, made by Consulting Hygienist Bernard J. Newman, Dr. William J. McConnell, Dr. O. M. Spencer, and Statistician F. M. Phillips. This report is now in press.

The investigation, which was begun early in 1919, had been requested by the Brotherhood of Operative Potters because they desired to disprove the contentions that their trade was extremely hazardous and that the workmen in certain occupations were likely to develop lead poisoning. These contentions were maintained by life insurance companies as grounds for discrimination in the granting of life insurance policies to certain groups of pottery workers. The investigators received cordial support from both the workers and the pottery managers.

Ninety-two potteries, situated in New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, employing 21,000 persons, or 53 per cent of the total pottery workers in the United States, were investigated. Only the workers exposed to lead were examined, and of the total examined, 1504 were males and 398 females. A very large majority of the workers employed in the pottery industry are native-born Americans.

The portal of entrance through which the larger part of the lead is received by the body was found to be the stomach, as the lead was inhaled as dust, retained in the nasal and pharyngeal cavities and later swallowed with mucus, saliva, and food. The chewing of tobacco, eating food contaminated with lead dust, and carelessness in personal habits such as wiping the lips, mustache, etc., with glaze covered fingers, are contributory means toward the entrance of the lead into the human body.

A lesser, but still important portal of entry, is by the lungs, which absorb lead from fumes as well as dust. Absorption of lead through the skin is possible but was found to be almost negligible in this case.

Risk of lead poisoning differs greatly in the many occupations of the pottery trade. The highest percentage of poisoning among men was found to be among the dippers and the next highest among the mixers and the odd men. The highest percentage of poisoning among the women is among the dippers' helpers and the ware gatherers. These among both men and women, are specified occupations, brought into direct contact with the glaze.

While you are strutting down the avenue, don't forget your tailor knows how much your coat is padded.

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BEACH - -**

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with this trade mark are made by Union labor on the Coast for Coast workers.

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They give you your hard-earned money's worth.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1921.

Great Britain is tiring of the burden of Empire. That is the secret of her sudden change of front on the Irish question. It costs money to run an empire, and English taxpayers are at the end of their rope. When one no longer can afford to be arrogant, it pays to become reasonable and conciliatory. Thus it is weakness rather than strength that introduces the saner, milder and more humane features of expanding empires. At best the empire business does not pay the largest returns on the investment.

Another scheme to grind out a few more ounces of profits has been proposed to employers. Some efficiency expert thinks he has found a way of increasing the output of typists by installing a phonograph to play jazz music. While not entirely condemning anything that might be appreciated by typists, we can also imagine what would happen if typists should begin working with their feet and start a little shimmying when the music becomes particularly fetching. Like all efficiency stunts, there are two sides to the question, and we are not altogether sure that the jazzing will result in a greater output for the would-be profiteer. There might be a little waste of energy somewhere that does not spell profit under all conditions the jazzing is done.

Under the headline "Storm the Court," we read last week the following item in a local newspaper: "The entire membership of the Builders' Exchange, or as much of it as can crowd into Police Judge Sylvester J. McAtee's court, is planning a demonstration when Charles W. Gompertz and W. H. George of the exchange are arraigned before McAtee today. It was learned that notice was sent to every one of the 800 members that could be reached "to be present." The demonstration, it was learned, is intended as a protest against the arrest of George and Gompertz yesterday for alleged violation of the state anti-trust laws in connection with the building material conspiracy charged by District Attorney Mathew Brady." If a labor union should resort to such tactics to influence a court, a charge of intimidation, conspiracy and contempt of court would have been made at once and the members summarily punished by the court. But when upholders of the "American Plan" and "Law and Order" commit such an offense it is but a matter of indiscretion. That appears to be all there is about it, as nothing has happened to those responsible for the demonstration.

San Francisco's Predicament

San Francisco always has had a predicament of some sort to contend with. Once in a while the predicament has given us some concern, but generally we manage to live it down.

Once in a while we do something to attract national attention, but it is not by reason of the stimulus of the predicament that such things happen. If the predicament could have its way, nothing would ever happen without its sanction, and its veto would be equivalent to sentence of death.

After the Fire in 1906, we rebuilt the city, and the predicament couldn't stop us, though it tried mighty hard and kept us in a constant turmoil.

We built the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and made it a success, aided more in the doing of it by the pretty compliment of Mr. Taft than by the speeches and literature of the predicament.

Today we are figuring on building a bridge to span the bay, and we may do it even without the permission of the predicament, though it is already putting its feelers about to kill it.

Who the predicament is and what its function in this city's life is, only San Franciscans understand and put up with.

The predicament is a sort of financial soviet that keeps tab on things and takes the credit for everything that is and is done. It is our super-government, composed of the super-intelligence and super-virtues of the community.

It has a history and a record, and keeps a staff of writers to keep these up to date.

Here are a few samples of the achievements of the predicament.

They are largely negative achievements, especially the greatest and most expensive ones.

In 1916 it spent one million dollars to advertise San Francisco as the world's most spotfull town, and as a result Los Angeles instead of San Francisco shot ahead as the first and greatest city west of the Missouri River.

In the field of legislation and politics its achievements are glorious with failure.

It fought the women's eight-hour law so valiantly that it was enacted, and stayed enacted, a still more wonderful achievement after over ten years' efforts to amend it to death.

The predicament also opposed every workmen's compensation act that was ever passed by the California Legislature.

It opposed all freak legislation as well as its author, and therefore we have such a mass of it on the statute books, and the author referred to is a cinch for re-election whenever he wants to run for office.

The predicament once undertook to institute a Law and Order Committee to govern the common people, and during its brief career that committee itself broke every law of morality, common sense and good judgment.

Of late the predicament is following the policy of blowing hot and cold on everything and everybody.

Last November the predicament stretched hands across the Pacific to help Japan defeat the anti-alien land law, and the voters of the state passed the law when they heard that the predicament favored the Japanese.

The predicament is San Francisco's exclusive and semi-permanent problem. But like the winds and fogs from the ocean, the predicament puts salt and vigor into our veins, and makes life interesting.

And above all things the predicament is after the dough. It means to tell every merchant and person of consequence to what cause and how much he shall contribute. But what the merchant and other people do not always know is that the money collected by the predicament is so controlled that it goes very frequently to hinder progress.

But further description will be unnecessary, for our readers recognize that the predicament can be none other than the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

One of our exchanges admonishes us to speak more softly. It says, do not complain about times getting hard, tell them only that soft times are going. To our notion, the fellow is merely putting a softer collar on the neck of time, it does not change the neck at all. He reminds us of another fellow who says that they don't cut the pay of the wage earners any more, they merely adjust their compensation.

The House of Representatives has again made itself ridiculous passing several fanatical amendments to the Volstead act, among them one denying to physicians the right to prescribe beer for sick persons and also limiting the number of prescriptions a doctor can write during a period of ninety days. There is one favorable feature about this brazen attempt of fanatics to regulate the lives of others according to their standards and that is the rasher they grow in this character of legislation the sooner will the people put a stop to it. The situation in this regard is hopeful because the fanatics have grown so mad with their new found power that they have absolutely no judgment at all and will, therefore, overstep the bounds of human endurance and bring about their own downfall in the very near future.

"Fuzzy-Wuzzy," the new editor of The Seamen's Journal, last week dreamed "A Rustic Dream." It was such a silly and savage, illogical and impotent dream that it is not worth reciting. But Fuzzy-Wuzzy has had many very similar dreams since he became a land-lubber and political job chaser. He is a seaman bold, almost a swashbuckler, except that he lacks the Jack-Londonesque finish and the logic of a Bellamy to make his dream readable and entertaining. Fuzzy-Wuzzy's rustic dream was merely the imaginings of the snipe that sailed down the gutter and found his awakening among the sewer rats that gnawed and gnawed, under the impression that they could sink the good old union ship, the American Federation of Labor, the membership of which is likened unto swine by the dreamer in his effusion.

The League of Nations has satisfactorily adjusted the dispute between Finland and Sweden as to the sovereignty over the Aland Islands. A year ago the dispute threatened to result in war between the two countries. The League of Nations was appealed to and it appointed a commission to investigate and report on the matter. In its report the commission showed that the number of inhabitants, only about 60,000, was too small for the operation of the principle of self-determination. In awarding the islands to Finland, the commission based its decision mainly on these points: that the islands for centuries and while still belonging to Sweden were administered and considered as a part of the neighboring province of Abo in Finland; that Sweden had voluntarily relinquished sovereignty over the islands by ceding them to Russia in 1809; that now to separate them from Finland would result in reprisals against the Swedes in Finland, or awake a growing feeling against them that would prove ruinous for the future unity of the country; and, that Sweden as the greater and more powerful nation could afford to be magnanimous and leave the islands to the weaker nation. The arguments were persuasive, war and ill-feeling between the peoples were averted, and the League of Nations once more proved its power to prevent war.

WIT AT RANDOM

Believe Dead Woman Jumped From Train.
—Headline in the Toronto Globe.

"I will put no money in this campaign, and am obligated to no one, but if nominated and elected will be the jailer of all the people."—From the campaign announcement of a candidate for Jailer of Perry County, Kentucky.

The Orator—Work, my friends, is the lot of man! Man was sent into this world to earn his living by the sweat of his brow. You didn't find Adam walking about the Garden of Eden with his hands in his pockets!—The Passing Show (London).

"So you married that Miss Meek. I remember her well—a quiet, shrinking sort of girl."

"Nothing shrinking about her; she's twice the size she used to be."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Goodsole—I am soliciting for the poor. What do you do with your cast-off clothing?

Mr. Longsufferer—I hang them up carefully and put on my pajamas. Then I resume them in the morning.—Boston Globe.

A negro employed at one of the movie studios in Los Angeles was drafted by a director to do a novel comedy scene with a lion.

"You get into this bed," ordered the director, "and we'll bring the lion in and put him in bed with you. It will be a scream."

"Put a lion in bed with me!" yelled the negro. "No sah! Not a'tall! I quits right here and now."

"But," protested the director, "this lion won't hurt you. This lion was brought up on milk."

"So was I brung up on milk," wailed the negro, "but I eats meat now."

Little Henry returned from the dentist's where he had gone to have a tooth extracted, and told his mother this:

"The doctor told me 'fore he began that if I cried or screamed it would cost be 75 cents, but if I didn't cry or scream it would be only 50 cents."

"Did you scream?" his mother asked.

"How could I?" answered Henry; "you only gave me 50 cents."

Mother—No, Bobbie, I can't allow you to play with that little Kim boy. He might have a bad influence over you.

Bobbie—But, mother, can I play with him for the good influence I might have over him?—New York Globe.

The bedraggled individual indignantly denied that he was intoxicated when the police officer testified that he found the prisoner lying in the street.

"Very well, then," retorted the versatile judge. "You're fined \$5 for parking more than six inches from the curb."—Buffalo Express.

Kansas Paper—We wish to apologize for the manner in which we disgraced the beautiful wedding last night. Through an error of the typesetter we were made to say "the roses were punk." What we should have said was "the noses were pink."—Boston Transcript.

Hub—Last month's bills are awful. Didn't I tell you you must practice economy?

Wife—I am practicing it, but you can't expect me to be very expert at it after only a few weeks. —Boston Transcript.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE OPEN SHOPPER.

He was an "Open Shop" man from an "Open Shop" land;

He had "Open Shop" ways;
He lived in an alley in an "Open Shop" town,
And went hungry many "Open Shop" days.

He said to his foreman, "Now, Boss, you're a prince,

I know you'll always treat me right;
Won't you please raise my wages a nickel a day,
And pay me every Saturday night?

"I'd like to go sometimes to the picture show
That shows in this 'Open Shop' town;
It takes, you know, thirty cents a throw
Since the war tax came around."

"Remember this is an 'Open Shop' job;
This is an 'Open Shop' town;
If you don't like the hours on your 'Open Shop' job,
Then go throw your hammer down.

"If you don't like your 'Open Shop' hours,
If you don't like your 'Open Shop' pay,
There are a thousand more of you 'Open Shop' bums
Living on a cracker a day.

"This is an 'Open Shop' town,
Run in an 'Open Shop' way;
If you don't like the way we run this 'Open Shop'
We don't want your labor—good day!"
—Exchange.

UNION SHOP AND "SHOP UNION."

Report of the committee on education to the American Federation of Labor convention in Denver, adopted by unanimous vote of the convention:

"A great cloud of deception has been raised and the public mind greatly befuddled through exploitation of the so-called shop union idea, in which the workers in a particular establishment are supposed to have a share in the direction of the affairs of that establishment, especially as regards the conditions and terms of their employment. The intrinsic weakness of such a plan is found in the fact that it restricts representation on shop committees or whatever form or method of expression is adapted to the employees of that particular shop or establishment, thus denying to them the benefits that will ensue from communication with others who are similarly situated and whose interests are common. The trades union movement is the best known agency for the expression of the desires and conservatism of the interests of the workers. Common employment-breeds common habits of thought as well as of effort, and common interests must find common outlet, and this is not to be secured under conditions which set up between groups of workers the artificial barrier of what payroll their names appear upon. Collective bargaining and all the various activities for which a trade union properly is formed, and to the legitimate carrying out of which it devotes its existence, may only be given their full and beneficial application when the dealings between employer and employed rest on the full recognition of the trades union as the one proper and efficient instrument for the expression of the needs of its members. Democracy in industry can only be successfully founded on right relations between the workers and the managers, and these relations will not exist until the trades union is recognized as the basic unit and not the group as limited by the single shop or establishment."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The July meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held next Sunday, the 17th, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Besides the routine business that is usually transacted the executive committee's report will contain some recommendations regarding appropriations that should receive the attention and earnest consideration of every member before their final disposition. This will be the last meeting at which the delegates to the Quebec convention of the International Typographical Union will be in attendance before their departure for the Canadian city, and to those members who have any legislative measures to offer it is suggested that they be present and confer with the delegates on the subjects they have in mind, or lay their propositions before the union to get the consensus of opinion of the membership as to their merits. A full attendance at the meeting is urged.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at its regular annual meeting last Sunday afternoon in the Labor Temple elected the following as its officers for the ensuing term: Peter J. Cotter, president; Maurice J. McDonnell, first vice-president; A. R. Chenoweth of Oakland Typographical Union, second vice-president; Albert Springer, secretary-treasurer; James D. Laing, marshal; Louis Nordhausen, guardian; Cyril L. Stright, member of the board of directors. Harry T. Darr, the retiring president, was presented with an I. T. U. watch charm as a mark of esteem for his services during the past year. The reports of the various officers showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, both numerically and financially. The membership is rapidly approaching the 300 mark, and the treasury contains a balance of more than \$10,000. Most of this money is invested in gilt-edge securities, the organization holding bonds of the Municipal Railways and the local Labor Temple, as well as liberty bonds. Membership in the society is limited to those affiliated with San Francisco and Oakland Typographical Unions and the local Mailers' Union, and all persons between the ages of 21 and 45 years and belonging to either of the three organizations named are eligible to join. The society, in case of sickness, gives a weekly benefit of \$10 for fifty-two weeks, after which \$5 per week is paid for an indefinite period. It also furnishes the free services of a physician and supplies all medicine. A death benefit of \$100 is also given by the society. The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society has been in existence for nearly thirty-five years, and since its organization has disbursed thousands of dollars in sick and death benefits. The society enjoys a most enviable reputation among the members of the printing fraternity throughout the United States and Canada for the good work it has accomplished.

A decision denying the issuing of an injunction

has been handed down in the Superior Court of Spokane, Wash., in an action brought by one Brooks, who sought to enjoin Spokane Typographical Union No. 193 from exercising its right to prohibit the "doing of struck work," as provided for by section 173, International Typographical Union General Laws. The decision has a bearing of such significance as to the application of International Typographical Union law in the enforcement of contractual rights that it is deemed worthy of reproduction. The title of the case is "Brooks vs. Spokane Falls Typographical Union No. 193" (No. 64622). The court's decision follows:

"The plaintiff is engaged in the business of making linotype slugs. Prior to May 1, as a member of the employing printers' association, he had a contract with the defendant union to operate his business on the 'closed shop' plan. Before that contract expired the defendant union notified the employers that the contract would not be renewed or continued except on a basis of forty-four hours' work per week. The plaintiff acceded to this demand. Other employers of the association refused to so agree. Some contention exists between the parties as to whether the old contract continued, as between them, subsequent to May 1st. I think that this contention is immaterial to the solution of the problem presented; but if it is deemed material by either of the parties I shall make a finding that it continues in effect; for a clear preponderance of the evidence supports that conclusion. I say that it is immaterial because if the contract remained in force, under its terms the defendants had a right to do what they have done and that which the plaintiff seeks to enjoin them from doing; namely, to direct members of the union, in the employ of plaintiff, that they could not make slugs for other employing printers who have not acceded to the forty-four hour week. The contract provides:

"The right is reserved to the members of this union to refuse to execute all struck work received from or destined for unfair offices."

"If this clause is ambiguous, the parties themselves have placed an interpretation upon it which is adverse to plaintiff's contention in this case.

"Shortly after May 1st the plaintiff agreed with defendant union that he would not require his employees to perform work for four specified offices with which the defendant union was then in controversy—thus conceding that the union had the right, under this provision, to designate 'unfair offices' and to require its members to refuse to perform work for such offices. If, however, this interpretation should not be placed upon the clause in question, the situation is not controlled by any contract. relation between the parties, for there is no provision in the contract which prevents the union or its officers from pursuing the course of conduct they have pursued toward plaintiff.

"Then we are confronted with the question as to the duties imposed by law upon the defendants. Does the law prevent the union or its officers from telling its members, in the employ of

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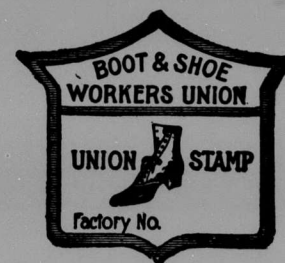


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.....	5 cans for 49c	Best quality Pequot Sheets, 81x90, \$2.00	
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Tree Tea, 1 lb. package, Ceylon Tea.....	49c		

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plaintiff, that if they do work required by plaintiff for offices with which the union is in controversy they will lose their standing in the union?

"Or, to put the problem in another way: Can a court of equity issue an injunction to restrain the union or its officers from so doing?

"This question must be answered in the negative. Numerous citations of authority from other jurisdictions have been made by counsel which bear upon the question more or less directly, but they are not helpful in view of the fact that our own legislature has disposed of the question by the act. Chapter 185, Laws 1919.

"This act authorizes workmen to form unions for the purpose, among others, 'of lessening the hours of labor' and to 'carry out their legitimate purposes by any lawful means.' It also provides that no court shall issue any restraining order in any dispute between employer and employee 'involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable damage to property or to a personal right or to a property right of the party making the application' for injunction. Further—the act provides:

"No such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any such person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment or from ceasing to perform any work or labor."

"That a 'dispute' exists between plaintiff and defendants 'concerning terms or conditions of employment' is not open to argument. Otherwise the parties would not be in court. It may be serious or it may be factitious, but it is a dispute, and, under the terms of the statute, it is not for the court to inquire into the character of the dispute unless it invades 'a personal or property right' of plaintiff to his irreparable damage and for which he has no adequate remedy at law.

"It is not contended that any personal right of plaintiff is encroached upon. What property right of his is invaded? There is no destruction of his property threatened. He has no property right in his employees. If they are not under contract for a specified term they may quit either 'singly or in concert' and he not only does not 'suffer irreparable damage,' but he sustains no injury cognizable either in law or equity.

"It is not open to question that, under the statute, the defendant union could call a strike, thus causing plaintiff's employees to quit 'in concert.' What it has done is one step removed from calling a strike. It has merely threatened to call a strike if the employer insists on its members doing work for the specified printing establishments.

"It cannot be unlawful to threaten to do that which is lawful.

"The action is dismissed."

Whether, in view of the above decision, the Pacific Typesetting Company will get very far with its suit against Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 remains to be seen. The nation-wide strike of the printers' unions for a forty-four-hour week, granted in the great majority of shops throughout the country, resulted in the shutting down of a few printshops in Seattle because proprietors were opposed to the Saturday half-holiday. The Pacific Typesetting Company, which does linotype and monotype work for the trade, claims that, as a result of the refusal of some printing office proprietors to grant the forty-four-hour week, its business has been severely damaged. Offices which refused to grant the shorter work week sent their linotype work to the Pacific Company, where the forty-two-hour week had been in effect. Seattle Typographical Union maintained, however, that aiding the forty-eight-hour shops to turn out their product even when operating on a forty-two-hour basis, was a blow to the nation-wide effort to institute the Saturday half-holiday or its

equivalent, and decided to withdraw its members from the Pacific shop May 11th. The Pacific Typesetting Company alleges it has been unable to obtain competent non-union help and that most of its business has been either lost or turned down because of inability to handle it. The company is praying for a judgment of \$20,000 against the Seattle Union. Basing a guess on the Spokane decision, Lloyds probably would give the Seattle complainant about twenty cents on the chance of collecting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society in the Underwood building last Sunday was not only well attended, but was highly interesting as well as instructive. The membership committee reported that it is meeting with much encouragement in its endeavor to add to the numerical strength of the society. The organization has more than a hundred members and additions are being reported monthly. The membership fee is \$1, which includes the first month's dues, and the monthly dues are fifty cents. At the opening of last Sunday's meeting President Cordis, who presided, set out to hurry the business of the society along, that its members may be permitted to enjoy at least a part of the beautiful day in the open. But there was "nothin' doin'." When the order, "Good and welfare of the society" was reached the hour of 4 o'clock was reached and passed before discussion on the many good suggestions for the advancement of the society had concluded. Although only in its infancy, there is ample evidence of the permanency of the society, and every operator, machinist-operator and machinist in the bay region is eligible to membership. Enroll now and enjoy the proud distinction of being one of the pioneers in this worthy movement.

John Wilson, writing from 261 Fairfield Road, Droylsden, near Manchester, England, under date of June 23d, says: "Old age pension check for four weeks ended May 21st received, for which accept my thanks. * * * We are in the midst of strikes here. All coal pits have been closed for thirteen weeks. We have a good stock in, but many of our neighbors are not so well situated. Fortunately, the weather is warm, and cooking with gas is simple. Cotton workers have been on strike for two weeks. Who the next will be is hard to tell. Best wishes to the members of No. 21."

John H. Godfrey, secretary of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, died in the southern city early this week of ptomaine poisoning. Details of his death at this writing are somewhat meager. Full information regarding Mr. Godfrey's sudden passing may be at hand in time for publication in next week's issue of the Clarion.

Maurice J. McDonnell, member of the executive committee of No. 21 and one of the oldest employees in the Examiner composing room in point of service, will leave tomorrow for a two weeks' vacation on the Russian River. Other members of Mr. McDonnell's family will also participate in the pleasure joint. Among others of the Examiner chapel enjoying themselves in the country are Charles D. Collins, Paul P. McCully, Homer Gambler and Harry Young.

Anthony Bihn has returned from a year's residence in Colorado Springs apparently much improved in health. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bihn. After a brief sojourn in San Francisco they will proceed to Elk Grove, Cal., where they expect to make their future home on a ranch.

"Tony" Pastor of the Chronicle chapel is arousing the jealousy of many of his fellow workers by forwarding almost daily stories highly descriptive of the beauties of the Feather River country, where he chose to spend his vacation this year. "Tony" created employment for one "sub" by alluring Frank Blanchard away from his daily grind. Frank and his family will

leave tomorrow evening for the region Pastor has been praising so highly. They expect to be absent from the city two weeks.

W. Lyle Slocum, Chronicle adman, hit the trail for Oklahoma two weeks ago, where he will enjoy a visit with relatives. It is quite likely Mr. Slocum will travel as far East as Chicago before he returns to San Francisco.

Arthur S. Howe, one of No. 21's delegates to the Quebec convention of the I. T. U., has been appointed a member of the laws committee by President John McParland.

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ORPHEUM.

Singer's Midgets, wonder act of vaudeville, which seems to provide infinite zest for the public's amusement palate, is due to play another week at the San Francisco Orpheum. It seems to be everyone's desire that all the children of their family or close acquaintance witness the Midgets. An irresistible lure, the tiny performers hold out for youngsters. Prominent among the new acts coming next week will be Tom Wise with a carefully selected cast, including pretty Miss Nila Mac, in the new one-act comedy, "Memories." For forty years, Wise has been one of the best-liked comedians on the American stage. Now he is rotund and ruddy, but funnier, it is said, than of yore. Although Tom Wise has played in vaudeville frequently, he is equally well known for his achievements in the legitimate dramas, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Are You a Mason," "Gloriana," "Prince Chap," "Mr. Barnum," "Home Folks," and many others. Orpheum frequenters will recall Bailey and Cowan from several seasons ago. So news of this team's return with a new act will carry a weighty reason for going to the Orpheum. "The Little Production in One" is its name and it includes Estelle Davis, a pretty red-haired saxophonist, who capably assists the boys, formerly known as "the banjoer and the songster." The only artist in vaudeville who sings the "Doll Song" from "Tales of Hoffmann," one of opera's most difficult arias, is Marion Weeks, dainty American coloratura soprano, who appears with Henri Barron, the tenor. Both stars are from the Chicago Grand Opera Company. Miss Weeks is named often as the highest voiced soprano the music world ever has known, for she sings "G" above high "C" with perfect ease and clarity. Harry and Nancy Cavana, known as the Cavana Duo, will display a new form of juggling, inasmuch as it all transpires under most unusual circumstances. Among other things, they juggle each other, so that the act at times approaches an acrobatic turn, but the circumstances are what lend especial distinction. George Austin Moore will spin his delightful stories, and sing his inimitable songs. Mang and Snyder will be viewed again in their unsurpassed athletic exhibition, and Emma Francis and Harold Kennedy will offer their original laughs, songs and dances.

LABEL SECTION.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Unions.

Eternal vigilance is the price organized labor must pay, to hold its own and move forward. This vigilance must be in season and out of season. The most formidable weapon in this effort is the union label, card and button; not on the articles we buy, not on the coat, not in the window, but in the mouths of the one buying. Every business man will cater to the call of his customer. Therefore it is needless to say, should each member of organized labor demand that his goods be labeled, his services be rendered by union men and women, the place of business be distinguished by the union card. Then and then only organized labor will come into its own. Team work is necessary—it is essential, and we again beg you—

1st. That your chosen delegates be present at the meetings of the Label Section, and they report at the meetings of your local.

2nd. If your local is not now represented, take immediate action to appoint delegates and hear their reports.

3rd. Keep the union card, label and button before your local. Urge your membership to demand these emblems of conditions, wages and hours.

Team work is necessary. Let's get harnessed together and pull our chariot into the clear.

W. H. LANE, Secretary.

FORCE BEGETS FORCE.

"Italy, it appears, is aware at last that revolution is a dance for which all hands pay the piper," says Alfred Maylander, writing in the Monthly Labor Review (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics) on "Unrest in Italy."

The government, he says has observed strict neutrality in all labor disputes, but in spite of this communist propaganda was kept up among the working classes, and revolutionary demonstrations became everyday occurrences.

"Practically overnight there has sprung up a patriotic organization, the so-called 'Fascisti,' which has subdued and awed the Italian communists and strikers. The Fascisti organization, which three months ago was confined to a small 'bitter-ender' nationalist organization in Romagna and Tuscany, is now a nation-wide organization with branches in nearly every city and village in Italy. The leaders claim 2,000,000 members. Ever-ready action squads are prepared at any moment to undertake any violence at command.

"Organized militarily, it is a sort of klu klux klan, owing military obedience to a local general, who is responsible to the commander-in-chief, Mussolini, ex-socialist editor of Milan, who maintains a permanent staff. This astonishing organization, almost wholly developed in the last three months, is the fruit of the Italian genius for spontaneous organization. The Fascisti are composed chiefly of students, former soldiers and shopkeepers, led by intellectuals and idealists, but because of the violent nature of their program they include many rowdies and gunmen from the worst strata in society.

"The program of action of the Fascisti is intimidation of all organizations with revolutionary tendencies and of their leaders and members. In Tuscany, for instance, where the revolutionary organizations have their headquarters, the action squads of the Fascisti several times a week make excursions to nearby towns and villages and burn the local trade-union headquarters and beat their leaders. It is now virtually impossible in Italy for communist, socialist or labor-union leaders to call or hold public meetings.

"The Fascisti are often supported by government troops, who preserve an appearance of neutrality, but arrest the communists who resist the Fascisti."

EVIL OF CHEAP MONEY.

The effect of the international money market on American workers is shown by William P. Clarke, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in a report to his membership on his recent trip abroad. The trade unionist shows that the foreign glass worker is paid a higher wage than Americans, but the value of the former's wage is practically nil as compared with the American dollar. This situation makes it possible for these countries to compete with American glassware. The solution, President Clarke says, is not to meet this competition with lower wages, but to stabilize foreign money.

"When I state that last October," he says, "the rate of exchange in England, Ireland and Scotland was such that we received \$1.37 of English money in exchange for \$1 of our money, in Belgium, \$2.94; in Holland, \$1.24; in Germany, \$15.47; in Czecho-Slovakia, \$15.83; in Austria, \$131.95; in Hungary, \$89.11; in Serbia, \$6.75; in Italy, \$5.21; and in France, \$2.64, then it can be understood what an inducement there is to use American money in the purchase of products abroad and bring such products into America at a price that American workmen and manufacturers cannot compete with.

"It is my judgment that no reduction in wages will enable us to meet this situation so long as the value of foreign money remains so low. The rate of exchange is the real evil."

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844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
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Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
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Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
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FROZEN FIRE

The Humanitarians will produce next Monday evening, July 18th, at the Berkeley High School Auditorium the emotional drama "Frozen Fire or How to Prevent a Labor War." The Humanitarians is a new reform organization started a few months ago in Berkeley with the object of helping to bring about the best solution of the tragic industrial conflict now raging. Among the things they are starting out to accomplish are: A people's lobby at Washington and at every State legislature to work for every movement toward that better day we are all hoping for; also, for the nationalization of the railroads, believing that transportation at cost is the foundation on which other prosperity can be built; and for all cities to own their own water system and other public utilities; and to work at other next steps toward the real solution of that most tragic of all problems, unemployment, and child labor and strikes.

At every election the Humanitarians intend to send to every voter the history and convictions on public questions of every candidate running for office. In order to have money to maintain a people's lobby, etc., they have started to produce plays that have a strong dramatic appeal and are good entertainment, as well as having a beautiful social vision. Very fortunately for them the dramatist, Burton Hall, has given three of his plays for this purpose, "Frozen Fire, or How to Prevent a Labor War," "Reincarnation, or From Pharaoh Down to Uncle Sam," and "The Czar's Last Day."

David Belasco lately read "Reincarnation" and wrote: "I read 'Reincarnation' with interest and affection. It is a noble piece of work. I read it Sunday night, and it held me spellbound until morning. I was really thrilled."

"Frozen Fire" is to be produced three nights, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 18, 19 and 20, at the Berkeley High School Auditorium, under the direction of Mr. Henry Leffman, the president of the California Film Corporation, who has had a wide experience in the spoken drama. The Jansen Orchestra has generously donated their services.

As the Humanitarians are starting out on their Titanic task, so difficult, yet so supremely important, indications point to a very successful launching of their first play, Monday evening. Every lover of his country is wishing them success. May the wise solution of our troubles be soon brought about.

SHIPBUILDING IN DECLINE.

Merchant shipbuilding in all countries fell off nearly 900,000 gross tons for the quarter ending June 30th last, as compared with the previous three months, according to a report made public by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. This decline, the report said, is the sharpest recorded since construction reached its high peak in the fall of 1919.

American shipping dropped nearly 400,000 tons and British about 270,000 tons, with all other countries about 250,000 tons. No report was obtained from Germany.

Total tonnage under construction June 30th was 6,199,000 tons, of which the United States was building 717,000 and the United Kingdom 3,530,000.

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at Twenty-second**

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The State Bar Association succeeded at the last session in passing Senate Bill No. 21, prohibiting banks, trust companies and other institutions from performing certain legal services. The measure, however, has been held up under the referendum and will be voted on by the people at the next state election. While holding no brief for the banks, we dare say that the measure is bad and should not become a law. The certificate of admission to the bar is no guaranty of legal ability to give the services required. And this bill was not drafted because banks have failed in rendering satisfactory service to their customers. We believe the average citizen should retain the right to consult with his bank on any subject regarding which it is competent to give advice and service, especially when that service becomes a matter of routine and encroaches no more upon the prerogatives of the legal profession than the printing of a legal blank. If left to the necessity of choosing his own lawyer, the customer in addition to paying a higher fee incurs also a greater risk. Therefore the principle of the bill does not promote any public interest, but must be held to be only class legislation. The situation in the legal profession is like that in the medical profession. A patient who goes to a good hospital will receive the best modern and most reliable medical attention, while the one who selects his own private medical staff, not only pays more but in most cases does not even get as good service. For like reasons the organized labor movement generally opposes licensing laws for various crafts. Such laws do not serve any public purpose, but only the interests of a single class. A law to be accepted by the public must in some way also promote the public interest and welfare.

In accordance with the recommendation made at the Washington Conference (League of Nations) the Japanese government has prohibited the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

PARENTS, ATTENTION!

There is a great demand for competent stenographers — not incompetents, there are lots of those—but first-class stenographers who can write over 125 words per minute and read their notes correctly. The government is advertising for them all the time and the business world cannot get enough of them to assist executives, learn the business and eventually become private secretaries, managers, executives, etc., according to natural executive ability.

Gallagher-Marsh Business College enjoys the patronage of organized labor because it has its shorthand text books printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions.

Gallagher-Marsh is conducted by Robt. F. Gallagher, one of the foremost shorthand experts in the world. He writes on the blackboard, to encourage his students, over 270 words per minute, not equalled anywhere in the world. You are invited to visit the school premises and see him do it; also see his advanced students write rapidly and read their notes correctly. You cannot get as good instruction anywhere else. Come and witness these wonderful demonstrations of competency.

Gallagher-Marsh specializes on shorthand, typing, bookkeeping and secretarial qualifications. Day School, \$15 per mo.; Night School, \$6.

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STEAM SCHOONERS HELD UP.

A proposal having been submitted by the Ship Owners' Association of the Pacific to the maritime unions and the latter having rejected it, the steam schooners did not move on July 15th, as previously planned. The basis of settlement having been discarded, the ship owners are not yet determined as to what course of action will be taken. A special meeting of the members of the association will be held next Tuesday to plan a course of action.

No action will be taken by either faction before the meeting of the Steamship Owners of the Pacific next Tuesday.

INSANITY INCREASES.

Insanity is on the increase, due to the world war and its aftermath, said Dr. J. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., before a conference of medical men.

"Our methods of living, our methods of eating and the general hustle and tendency to worry throw the mental machinery out of gear," he said.

Dr. Lee added that farmers are more susceptible to insanity than any other class because they work hard, worry much and have very little recreation.

STAND BY FARMERS.

Attempts to destroy the United States Department of Agriculture were denounced by the A. F. of L. convention.

"The Department of Agriculture," the resolution declares, "has stood in the way of those who have mercilessly bled the farmer white for many years. It is believed by the enemies of the farmers that if the Department of Agriculture could be abolished they would have the producers of food products at their mercy. The organizers of the conspiracy to abolish the Department of Agriculture have come out in the open and declare this department no longer necessary."

DENOUNCE PRIVATE ARMIES.

No other country permits employers to maintain private armies, declared James Lord, president of the A. F. of L. Mining Department, in discussing West Virginia conditions before the A. F. of L. convention.

"It is doubtful," he said, "if in any country in the world, no matter how reactionary or barbarous, the owners and directors of business are allowed to have and control armies of private hired killers as they do with impunity in some parts of our country. It is doubtful if in any other country, men whose sole recommendations are that they will commit murder or any other crime for pay, are allowed by the government and with its full knowledge from its own investigation, to supersede and displace constitutional government."

SOME BEST THINGS.

- The best law—The Golden Rule.
- The best education—self-knowledge.
- The best philosophy—a contented mind.
- The best medicine—cheerfulness and temperance.
- The best war—the fight against one's own weakness.
- The best music—the laughter of a child.
- The best art—painting a smile on a face that is sad.
- The best science—extracting sunshine from a cloudy day.
- The best illumination—flashing a ray of hope into a despairing heart.
- The best biography—the life that writes "charity" in the largest letters.
- The best mathematics—multiplying the joys and dividing the sorrows of others.—Ambition.

Johnnie, aged five, was an enthusiast over automobiling. He had to sleep with his father one night, for the first time, and next morning he was greatly perturbed. "Mamma," he demanded, "why does papa use the cutoff in his sleep?"

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ATTENTION UNIONS!

The Labor Clarion is about to start the preparation of the Labor Day number and union officials are urged to send in unfair lists so that unfair concerns may not appear in its advertising columns. Immediate attention to this matter will reduce to a minimum the danger in this regard.

THE EDITOR.

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COOPERS RESIST CUT.

Boston coopers employed by the American Stave and Cooperage Company are striking against wage reductions. The shop is controlled by the Lucas E. Moore Stave Company and has large interests in Southern states.

PLASTERERS WIN.

Organized plasterers in Detroit, Mich., have defeated employers who would operate anti-union shops and reduce wages. The employers agree to the union shop and \$1.12½ an hour.

CLOAK MAKERS WIN.

Cloak makers in Chicago have duplicated the success of New York organized cloak makers by securing a renewal of last year's agreement. In both cities the workers' solidarity offset propaganda for lowered conditions, and retained their wage scales, work system and other gains which they established after years of contest.

WHAT IS "BEST CITIZEN?"

State's Attorney Leach has notified the grand jury that 90 per cent of the retail coal dealers of Baltimore have entered into a combination to fix retail prices, and that this offense constitutes a criminal conspiracy.

"I am not unmindful of the fact," says the official, "that among the retail coal dealers are many of our best citizens."

FUNNY R. R. FINANCES.

"There is something funny about railroad finances," says Robert McKinley, secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Federation of Labor, in the bulletin of that organization.

"While a great howl is going up from railroads that they are losing money by the thousands every day, here comes the announcement that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad has on hand \$82,000,000 of surplus for which it wants to issue stock dividends. A majority of the N. C. & St. L. Railroad stock is owned by the L. & N., and the majority of the L. & N. stock is owned by the Atlantic Coast Line. It is just one big snake inside another and the big New York banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. wiggles them all."

METAL WORKERS UNITE.

Sheet metal workers in St. Petersburg, Fla., organized and the idea is spreading to other unorganized building craftsmen in that vicinity.

MEXICAN JOBLESS RETURN.

The Mexican government is returning its jobless citizens from the United States to their homes. More than 300 have been sent from Oklahoma City, at the expense of the southern republic.

FINDS "GOOD" UNION.

Edwin Selvin, editor of Business Chronicle, Seattle, has at last found a trade union that he favors. The union accepted a wage reduction, and this rabid anti-unionist joyfully declares:

"Labor unions conducted on that basis will command public support."

STRIKE TO PROTECT LIFE.

After one of their associates was killed by contact with high tension wires, 40 linemen employed by the Richmond Light and Railway Company on Staten Island struck when the company refused to furnish them rubber garments for stormy and wet weather.

WAGE ISSUE IS STRAW MAN.

Lower wages will have little effect on railroad rates. What the managers want is to abrogate the national agreement.

The above summarizes an address to business men in Philadelphia by E. T. Whiter, chairman of the conference committee of railroad managers. The speaker made the ludicrous claim that the national agreement would eventually lead to "the one big union."

He said labor unions are all right, "if they are run right," but that they must not interfere with the managers and employees discussing working conditions—that is, the employees have the right to negotiate working conditions, but under plans that will chop them into small groups.

Mr. Whiter told the business men that the railroads' fight is their fight, for if the managers win it will aid them.

JANITORS HAVE NEW INTERNATIONAL.

Janitors' Union No. 10367 of San Francisco, hitherto affiliated directly to the American Federation of Labor, are now part of the recently chartered Building Service Employees' International Union, with headquarters at Chicago. The local union will hereafter be known as Janitors' Union No. 9 of San Francisco. The union is in good condition, and hopes to continue growing and extending a larger measure of usefulness to the members of the occupation.

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

"We note in the daily press that several coal owners in the Birmingham district are offering coal at the modest sum of about \$2.25 per ton f. o. b. at the mines," says the Labor Advocate.

"We also note that domestic coal is held in the yards at Birmingham for sale to the consumer at the also modest price of \$8.75 per ton.

"Who gets the difference? The retail man says he doesn't, and the coal owner says he doesn't, and we know that the miner doesn't. So who gets it?"

GOVERNMENT BOARDS HALT.

Disillusion is the fate of those who believe trade union activity can be supplanted by government boards that will enforce fair working conditions and a living wage.

The awakening is thus referred to by the labor editor of Reynolds' Newspaper, a leading liberal publication in London, England.

"Apprehension is being felt in labor circles at the apparent lack of official interest in the question of trade boards. Originally instituted to force the sweating employer to toe the line and pay at least a living minimum wage, their arrival was hailed with general satisfaction. The number of boards have steadily increased, many having been sanctioned during the last twelve months. Unfortunately there has been a marked hostility on the part of many employers who have adopted every conceivable method of frustrating the beneficial results of the trade board movement. Now, however, it would seem that this hostility, fatal to the badly paid worker in a weak trade union, has spread to the ministry of labor. Questions are being asked as to the delay in calling together the boards already officially in operation, and also to the apparent disinclination to extend the movement to other spheres where boards are badly needed. It is sincerely hoped that the trade board movement is not doomed, as in that direction lies the short cut to the old days of sweated labor and evil working conditions. An official intimation of the government's attitude on this question is eagerly awaited."

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